GIRL'S SUIT AGAINST THE REV. DE, HUGHES FAILS.

Jury Found the Evidence Evenly Balances According to the Law, Found for the Befordant-Statement of the Clerky. man to a Sun Reporter-A Lawyer's Call, "We cannot find any preponderance of evidence on either side. In our opinion the evi-

dence is equally divided, and in accordance with the charge of the court we are compelled to find a verdict for the defendant."

This was the jury's verdict in the suit brought in the Supreme Court against the Rev. Dr. Thomas P. Hughes of the Protestant Episcoral Church of the Holy Schulchre by Mary Slavak, 15 years old, for \$10,000 damages. The plaintiff alleged that on March 31 last, no person being present but they two, Dr. Hughes committed an assault upon her to his church study, the door of which was locked. Dr. Hughes, when on the witness stand on Wednesday, admitted that he had the girl in his study alone with him on that day for the pur-pose of examining her in her studies. She was very bright and very poor, and he was interested in ner. She told him how unhappy she was in her home, and wept as she did so, and he kissed her, calling her "Poor little girl." Tant, Dr. Hughes alleged, was the extent of the assault. When he learned that the cirl's parents intended to prosecute him, he wrote them a letter apologizing for the kiss, and made an offer to pay the girl \$2 a week while she was in school, in the hope that the affair might be kept out of the newspapers. He denied in toto the story of the assault, and his chief witness, Miss Mary Lonie, his private secretary, testified that on the day and at the hour the assault was alleged to have door into Dr. Hughes's study, and found Mary Siavak standing beside the rector with a book in her hand, and neither betrayed any signs of unusual emotion. When the case was resumed yesterday morn

ing Lawyer Arthur Palmer, for the plaintiff, called Mary Slavak to the stand to deny that she had told Notary Wise that Dr. Hughes had only kissed her and held her in his lap. This shedid, and then Lawyer Francis L. Wellman. for the defence, began summing up.

He called attention to the poverty of the plaintiff's family, saving that Mary had got od clothes, and had been practically receiving her education through the kindness of the omen in Dr. Hughes's church, who had been attracted to her by her cleverness and bright-

'Now," said Mr. Wellman, "she is doing what she can to break up that parish which has been so good to her. If you find a verdiet of guilty in this case-for that is what a verdict against this defendant will meanthis defendant's position in this community is lost; he will be dismissed from the church, His thirty years' service in the ministry will be cut off. His work among the poor and needy

cut off. His work among the poor and needy will be at an end. Dr. Hughes has not worked in a Fifth avenue parish. He has had a poor parish, and has soent years endeavoring to aid the needy Bohemians, the ignorant foreigners about him. In all that time there has not been a breath of scandal against him."

Mr. Wellman then took up the testimony in the case. The only testimony arainst the defendant, he said, was that of Mary Slavak, which was uncorroborated. Her story, he said, was too well told; it bore too many evidences of careful preparation; she had been able to repeat a Latin sentence that she said she had read to Dr. Hughes, although she was weakest in Latin of all her studies. He laid great stress upon the testimony of Miss Lonie, who had entered the study while Mary was there. Mary had testified that the study door was shut, and Miss Lonie's knock on the door had interrupted the doctor in his assault. This was flatly contradicted by the Secretary on the witness stand.

"Two lawyers," said Mr. Wellman, "both

door had interrunted the doctor in his assault. This was finity contradicted by the Secretary on the witness stand.

"Two lawyers." said Mr. Wellman, "both of the same race as Mary Slavak, refused to have anything to do with the case, saying that it looked too much like blackmail. Bartisek, the Bohe nian landlord of the Slavaks, also washed his hands of them after Mrs. Slavak told him that she meant to get \$1,000 out of it. It is true that Dr. Hughes offered to give \$50 to the girl's family, hooing thereby to save his family, his church, and himself the disgrace of having such a charge made public. There is no living man who would not have done the same thing.

"The doctor gave Mary Slavak a kisa, the kiss of a father, as he said he did. This was the whole extent of his alleged misdoing, and this is all the girl at first charged him with doing. The father supplied the rest. If Dr. Hughes can be convicted on such evidence, then no business man who can be found alone with an unprincipled flower girl or book girl is safe, have you forsotten Barbara Aub? History is full of such cases. Women have accused men unjustly thousands of times before."

Mr. Wellman closed by saying that a verdict of \$1 damages meant ruin for the defendant.

Mr. Palmer summed up for the plaintiff. He

dict of \$1 damages meant ruin for the defendant.

Mr. Palmer summed up for the plaintiff. He said that the Slavaks would be as well satisfied with six cents as with \$5,000. All they wanted was justice. He concluded by saying:

"Mr. Wellman has told you that this is the first time anything has been said against the cleryman. Everybody has his first time, and so that counts for nothing. It merely means that this was the first time the reverend gentleman has been caught. You have heard how those teachers of sewing schools and Sunday schools gave their testimony. The defendant was inclr pastor, they said, and they meant to help him. People will channs lawyers often, they will channe lawyers often, they will channe dectors when they are ill, but they sick to their pastors know it and trade on it."

Justice Daly charged the jury that if the distince Daily charged the jury that it the chief evidence was only eath sgainst eath, and the corroborative evidence was equally bal-anced, the verdict would have to be for the de-fendant. The jury was cut for two hours, Dr. Hughes said last night to a reporter of This

I could have avoided this civil suit if I had "I could have avoided this civil suit if I had wished to do so, for I had frequent intinations that the counsel for the plaintiff was willing to settle the matter out of court. But I felt compalled to vindicate my character, either by a written statement to some reputable newspaper, or with evidence under oath on a witness stand. I preferred the latter, for the reason that it enabled me to bring under oath the evi-ence of my secretary as well as of other persons who had intimate knowledge of the case.

evi.ence of my secretary as well as of other persons who had intimate knowledge of the case.

"I should have seen glad to obtain an unqualified verdict, but I never expected it. One furyman on Tuesday morning stated that he book no stock in clergymen. He was, of course, withdrawn from the lury on that account, but this was, of course, very significant of a well-known projudice that exists in a case such as mine among many persons who have no strong sympathy with religion. I also felt that even a fair-minded jury might feel that the word of a young girl of fifteen was as trustworthy as that of a man of sixty.

"During this trouble I have received a large number of letters from my brother clergymen, including Dr. Dix, Dr. Hoffman, Dr. Cornellus Smith, Dr. Parker Morgan, Dr. Pate, Walpole Warren, my neighbor at st. James s; Mr. Barbour, my neighbor at the Church of the Beloved Die-clois, Dr. Vandewater, and others, Dr. Vandewater writes that this will be a lesson to elergymen, and in the future rectors and pastors of churches will not interview their female parishoners alone. But this is exactly the method I have pursued, and if I had not appointed a time to meet Mary Slavak son to clergymen, and in the future rectors and pastors of churches will not interview their female parishtoners alone. But this is exactly the method I have pursued, and if I had not appointed a time to meet Mary Slavak when I knew my secretary would be present I should have been in able to establish my linnocence. Every one in connection with that about a property would be present I should have been in able to establish my linnocence. Every one in connection with that parish knows very well that at 0 in the morning and 2 in the afternoon I am in my study with my secretary, ready to receive visitors.

"This was notably the case on Friday evening when Mr. B. G. Greer, Ph. D., clerk for Nekaria one of the plaintiff a lawyers, called upon me at the caurch and inquired for my lawyer, as he said he felt badly toward Nekarda, and believing that I was an innocent man he would like to give a few points to assist in getting the matter settled. I was not alone, my secretary and Mr. Hardy, the zhoir maste, being fertunately both present. I combelled Mr. Greer to make the statement in the pre-nice of two witnesses, and then in the Belies way pessible informed blue that it was untrue. This man sat next to Mary Slavak during the whole trial, and there can be no doubt that he was sent by his employers. This is the very man who herved the summons for the civil suit by 'takituted service' on my compest son, and told him to assure his father the whole matter would be very easily settled. I understand that a SUR reporter has asked Mr. Nekarin whether this is true or not, and he says he merely sent Greer to get a plan of my souly. That may be so, but it is also true on the testimony of two wilmesses that Mr. Greer made the above statement to me."

LIEUT, GILMORE'S SENTENCE.

Suspended for Three Months for Beleg

Intextented at a Ball to Yokohamo. WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.-Official advices have details of the conduct of Licot, James G, Gilmore, which resulted in his being court martialed and suspended from duty for three
heaths, with confinement to the limits of the
Machines. Licut, Gilmore, according to the renori, appeared at a ball given at the Grand
Hotel in Yokuhama in an intextical and noisy
condition. Admiral McNair, commanding the
Bect, ordered a court martial on the flegenip.

RESTRICTING IMMIGRATION.

The Senate Passes & Bill Reguletan Imm grants to Be Able to Read and Write, WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.-The bill to smend the mmigration laws, which passed the House of Representatives last session and for which a substitute was reported by the Senate commit tee, occupied the attention of the Senate during nearly the whole of to-day's session. The sul stitute was amended in some particulars, the most notable amendment being one offered by Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.), providing that the act shall not apply to Cuban refugees during the existing troubles in Cubs, and then it was passed by a vote of 52 to 10. The negative votes were cast by Mesars, Blackburn, Blanchard, Caffery, Lindsay, Mills, Mitchell (Wis.), Morgan, Murphy, Palmer, and Vilas, all Demo-

The bill as passed is as follows: That section 1 of the act of March 3, 1891, in That section 1 of the act of March 3, 1891, in amendment of the Immigration and Contract Labor acts, be and hereby is amended by adding to the classes of aliens thereby excluded from admission to the United States the following: All persons over sixteen years of age who cannot read and write the language of their native country or some other language; but an admissible immigrant over such ace of sixteen may bring in with him or send for his wife or parent or grandparent or minor child or grandchild, notwithstanding the luability to read and write.

parent or graudparent or minor child or grandchild, notwithstanding the inability to read and
write.

For the purpose of testing the ability of the
immigrant to read and write, as required by the
foregoing section, the inspection officers shall be
foregoing section, the inspection officers shall be
furnished with copies of the Constitution of the
United States, printed on numbered uniform
pasteboard slips, each containing five lines of
said Constitution printed in the various tanguages of the immigrants in double small plea
type. These slips shall be kept in boxes made
for that purpose, and so constructed as to conceal the slips from view, each box to contain
slips of but one language, and the immigrant
may designate the language in which he
prefers the test shall be made. Each
immigrant shall be required to draw one
of said slips from the box and read, and
afterward write out, in full view of the immigration officers, the five lines printed thereon.
Each slip shall be returned to the box immediately after the test is finished and the contents
of the bux shall be shaken up by an inspection
officer before another drawing is made. No immigrant failing to read and write out the slip
thus drawn by him shall be admitted, but he
shall be returned to the country from which he
came at the expense of the steamship or railroad
company which brought him, as now provided
by law. The inspection officers shall keep in
each box at all times a full number of each
oxcluded immigrant shall keep a certified memorandum of the number of the slip which the
said immigrant failed to read or copy out in
writing.

The act shall not apply to persons arriving in

writing.
The act shall not apply to persons arriving in the United States from any port or place in the island of Cuba during the continuance of the present disorders; provided that such persons have heretofore been inhabitants of that

have heretolore seem that the select three months island.

That this act shall take effect three months after its passage.

A committee of conference was ordered, Senators Lodge (R., Mass.), Chandler (R., N. H.), and Faulkner (D., W. Va.), being appointed conferees on the part of the Senate.

THE TURKISH MASSACRES.

Pifty Thousand Armenian Children Under 13 Tears of Age Made Orphans.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 .- Fifty thousand Armenian children under 12 years of age made orphans by the Turkish massacres is the official estimate received at the State Department from United States Consul Bergholtz at Erzeroum. In a report received to-day from the Consul, dated Nov. 21, he says:

"The question of what shall be done with these orphans is receiving the attention of the Christian world. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions is giving the matter serious thought. As far as I am aware the board has formulated no general plan of relief, although the question of creating orphanages, clothing factories, and industrial institutions is under consideration. German charitable or religious societies are preparing to establish industrial orphan asyluma at Oorpha, Cesarea, and elsewhere, and the Kaiserswerth Deaconesses of Germany have made provision for receiving Armenian orphans at Smyrna and thirty have been sent there from here. The British Government, or its Ambassador at Constantinople, has initiated a movement leading toward settling a number of widows and their children on the island of Cyprus, more particularly, at present at least, those within the province of Erzeroum, which number in the cities of Erzeroum, Ersingan, and Balbourt 2,049, who are without means and are recipients of relief. In Erzeroum, Ersingan 100 widows, with 450 children, in Ersingan 100 widows, with 450 children, in Ersingan gircumstances, not a male major remaining." "The question of what shall be done with

RUSHING APPROPRIATION BILLS. The House Passes the Army Bill and Dis-

poses of 31 Pages of the Legislative Bill. WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.-The House to-day set the inaugural ball rolling by the passage of the usual bills authorizing the laying of necessary increased travel, the use of streets and reservations for the erection of reviewing stands, and tions for the erection of reviewing stands, and
the loan of such Government flags and ensigns
as can be spared for decorative purposes.
The Army Appropriation bill, which was the
unfinished business at the opening of the
session, was passed after the amendment recommended by the Committee of the Whole on
Wednesday, practically abolishing the hospital
at Hot Springs, Ark., by cutting off the appropriation for its maintenance, had been agreed to.
"Consideration of the Legislative, Executive
and Judicial Appropriation bill was then begun
in Committee of the Whole, and 31 of the 110
pages comprising the bill were disposed of without amendment.
The estimates of the departments for the pur-

pages comprising the bill were disposed of without amendment.

The estimates of the departments for the purposes of the bill argregated \$22,767,150; the
committee recommended an appropriation of
\$21,609,309 against \$21,705,769 for the current
year. The number of salaries provided for in
the bill is 10,005, being 140 less than the number estimated for and 1.00 more than the number
contained in the present law. This increase was
made necessary by the occupancy of the new
Congressional Library building.

MISSISSIPPI JEITIES IN DANGER. The River Shipping Interests Urgo the Closing of Pass a l'Outre Crevasse.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 .- The Senate Commit tee on Commerce this morning heard a large delegation representing the shipping interests of delegation representing the shipping interests of New Orleans, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Des Moines, and Sioux City in Iavor of the bill providing for the closing of the Pass a l'Outre Crevasse, near the mouth of the Mississippi. Capt. Woodward of New Orleans, an old steambout man, told the committee that he had visited the crevasse and inspected it just before starting for Washington. He said his vessel was stuck in the mou both going and coming, and unless immediate action was taken by Congress the whole jetty system would be in danger of giving way.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.-The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: Macurane Coxe of New York, to be Minister to Guareman and Honturas. Cuaries A. Prouty of Vermont, to be Inter-State Commerce Commissioner. Commerce Commissioner.
Consuls—Isaac M. Elliott of New York, at La Guayra, Venezueia; Joseph L. Hance of New York, at La Guayra, Venezueia; Joseph L. Hance of New York, at Cardenas, Cuba.
C. Max Manning of Georgia, Secretary of Legation at Monrovia, Liberia,
John Biogely Carier of Maryland, Second Secretry of Kinnassy, at London, Kurland.
William H. Cooper, Joliector of Customs for Delaward.

Ware.
Michael I. Fagen, Assistant Collector of Customs at Jersey City, N. J.
James L. Cowan, Indian agent at Warm Springs Agency, Oregon.

Also various promotions in the marine hospital and revenue cutter services.

Proposed Amendment to the Neutrality Luws.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 .- Mr. Woodman, (Rep., Ill.,) introduced in the House to-day a bill to amend the section of the Revised Statutes relative to neutrality, which prohibits military ex-peditions against people at peace with the United States. He proposes to said to this sec-tion, that which would allow the shipment of tood, medicines, and ciothing to Cuba.

Washington Notes.

Mr. Bull (Rep., R. I.) introduced in the House resterday a bill appropriating \$50,000 for the erection of a statute of James G. Blaine in the city of Washington.

city of Washington.

The Senate Committee on Education and Labor yesterday reported favorably a bill appropriating \$100,000 for the establishment in the city of Washington of a National Home for Aged and Infirm Colored People.

Air. Burton (Rep., O. official in the House yesterday a resolution directing the President to enter into facoliations with Great Britain to secure, if possible, the abrogation of the section of the treaty of 1817 which prohibits the building of war vessels at ship) and because on the great likes.

CHEAT THE GAS COMPANIES

BAD RILLS AGAINST DEAD BEATS WERE \$500,000 LAST YEAR.

ch Protretton to the Creditor Here at in Other States-Companies Would Gladly Sell Bollar Gas, Mr. McKelge Says, if They Could Enforce the Payment of Bills,

One of the reasons why the people of New York city cannot get their gas for a dollar a thousand cubic feet is that there are so many dead beats who take gas and cheat the companies out of the value of it. The bad debt account of the various gas companies last year

footed up \$500,000. This statement was made yesterday by Ferdinand McKelge, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Standard Gas Light Company, of which Russell Sage is the President. Mr. McKeige

"The people who are clamoring for \$1 gas and pointing to Phils,delphia as an example de not know what they are talking about. If the laws were the same here as they are in Philadelphia, to protect the gas companies from dead beats and other impostors, the Standard Company would be glad to furnish gas at \$1 the 1,000 cubic feet, and I am sure the other com-

Mr. McKelge had been asked about the stories that the gas companies here had formed some fort of a combination and intended squeezing the public. He said that the stories were false, that the companies had formed no combination, and none was in contemplation. They had agreed to stop soliciting for business. The talk about cheap gas followed on this an-

They had agreed to stop soliciting for business. The talk about cheap gas followed on this answer.

The gas companies are protected from dead beats in Philadelphia by a law which makes a gas bill a lien on the house in which the gas is used. If a man does not pay his gas b.ll, the gas can be shut off and the house itself its security for the amount of the bill alread; contracted. If the user rents the house and is not the owner, the owner of the property can be held for the sum. There is no such law in New York, According to the gas officials, the dead beats begin on one company. They run up as big a bill with that company as they can, and when the collector insists on payment, they say, "Take out the meter if you want to." The meter is taken out, but before night the meter of some other company is put in, and the running up of another bill is begin. In this way the dead beat makes a circuit of the companies, and then comes back to the first one and gets a meter under another nata, and so the list is gone through the second time perhaps, and perhaps a third time. New York is about the only city where the companies are not protected. In other cities, Jersey Jity, Newark, and the like, the company supplying the gas requires a deposit from the consumer when the meter is not in. The amount of this deposit varies with the size of the house. It is usually considerably larger than the amount of the bill of any one month, so that in fact the companies are paid in advance for the gas that is used.

Three of the gas companies of New York are

is used.

Three of the gas companies of New York are said to lose money on their street lighting contracts with the city. They are required to sell gas to the city at a certain sum under their charters, and that sum is below the cest. So in New York city the honest private consumer who pays his bills has to pay more because the dishonest people don't pay, and because the city gets some of its gas at less than it is worth.

The agreement between the gas companies The agreement between the gas companies and to solicit business is the natural outcome of an order is sued by the Department of Public Works forbidding the opening of streets for gas pine connections with houses in which streets one company already had a pipe. In addition to preventing the opening of the streets, this order will make it unpleasant for the dead beats who live in houses which are connected with the main of only one company.

SWITZERLAND'S NEW EXECUTIVE. Dr. Adolf Deucher Elected President and

Mr. Ruffy Vice-President. Swiss Parliament yesterday elected Dr. Adolf Deucher as President of the Swiss Confederation for the year 1897. Dr. Deucher held at the time the offices of Vice-President of the Council and head of the Department of Com-merce, Industry, and Agriculture. Mr. Eugen Ruffy, head of the Department of the Interior, was elected at the same time Vice-President of the Council of State. at the time the offices of Vice-President of the



PRESIDENT DEUCHER,

Dr. Adoif Deucher was bern at Stockborn in the canton of Thurgau in 1831, and studied medicine at the universities of Heidelberg, Zurich, Frague, and Vienna. In 1856 he became a member of the Cantonal Assembly of Thur-gau, and later was elected to the Swiss Consti-tutional Convention, and repeatedly to the Na-tional Assembly, of which he was Speaker from 1882 to 1893, when he entered the Council of State. This is Dr. Deucher's second term as President of the Confederation, he having held

the office in 1885.

Mr. Ruffy was born in 1854 near Lutry and is a lawyer. He has served in the cantonal and national assembles since 1883, and has been a member of the Council since 1894.

DECORATES A PRESCRIMAN.

M. Roux Accepts an Honor from Germany Contrary to the Custom of French Savanta BERLIN, Dec. 17 .- Emperor William has conferred a decoration on M. Houx, the successor of the late M. Pasteur, the distinguished chemof the late M. Pasteur, the distinguished chemist, and, contrary to the precedent in the matter of German decorations when conferred upon Frenchmen, M. Roux has accepted the honor. It was said last year that the terman Emperor had sounded M. Pasteur as to his acceptance of the German Order of Merit, and that M. Pasteur refused to accept the honor, declaring that he would never forget 1870.

To Prevent the Legalization of Vice. The American Purity Alliance, at its meeting yesterday, appointed a committee to work against the passage by the Legislature of any bill to legalize vice, with police and medical supervision, in this city.



YOUNG FOLKS TO THE FORE,

When admiring the heauty of our holiday gifts for the "grown ups," remember that we has the young people in mind as well, and made arrange-

AT WANAMAKER'S

WINTER'S



PESSIMISTS AND CYNICS

Have a special invitation to our store. Its conditions will give them something to think about. Spring fairies shatter icicles fast as Jack Frost's gnomes can form them.

The store bubbles over with fun. Laughter rings all day long around the queer mirrors from Berlin. A happy hush of surprise subdues the groups that visit the Tableaux of Happy

This is a business place. We are here to sell goods-if possible, to make money. We are also here to make business a means of public enjoyment.

Hopeless folks had better come and see how the Christmas spirit meets the frozen sympathies that have lost faith in humanity.

Such Handkerchief KERCHIEFS selling is only made possible by the sort of collecting we do. More than one entire village is made happy for a full year by a Wanamaker Handkerchief order. Over 2,000 styles here. Our word for it-not a single 'kerchief in the lot that is not either pure linen or silk.

And such wee prices-well, here's a word of them:

Women's linen Handkerchiefs. At 12% c each-Plain white, hemstitched embroidered initial; 6 in a box 75c At 25c each—White, hemstitched, embroi-dered initial: 6 in a box, \$1.50

At 60c doz - White, Fernstitched. At 50c each-Men's and Women's, white, hemstitched, embroidered initial; 6 in a

Men's linen Handkerchiefs.
At \$1.75 and \$2.75 doz,-White, hem-At \$3 dez.-White, hemstitched, embroi-

Silk Handkerchiefs. At 50c each - Japanese silk, large, embroldered open work initial; 6 in box., \$3. At 12 c and 25c each -Embroidered and scalloped Japanese silk, white or colors;

Dainty, delicate, grace- | BOOKS ful, decorative, golden FURNITURE fin is hed Furniture claims large room in your Christmas thought. Our

Therefore golden Furniture galore! Some great bargains: Cabinets, \$135 from \$275, \$120 from \$225, Screens, \$50 from \$100, \$45 from \$90,

Furniture store is complete.

Curio Cabinets, \$50 from \$112.50, \$55 from \$40. Tables, \$100 from \$225, \$30 from \$52.50, \$55 from \$105, \$12.50 from \$25.

An elegant stock of golden and landscape decorated Parlor Cabinets, all with mirror backs, glass shelves and plush linings. \$34 to \$200. Thirteen intermediate prices. Fourth floor. Boys' Suits, double breasted

BOYS' Boys Suns, double Trousers CLOTHING sizes 6 to 16 years. \$3.75. Fabric is right making is right, price is

right-what more? Suits with sailor blouses and knee trousers, in fancy cheviots navy and green cloths, navy serge, sizes 3 to 10 years. \$3,75. They are nicely trimmed and well made

We keep a Book Storenot merely a Book Department. Our managers know Books. The

prices are right. We publish Book News, a

monthly periodical that gives, without bias or prejudice, all the news of the new Books. The eclectic work is done by experts, the original criticism by eminent scholars. 5c a number, 50c a year.

Not many of the OSTRICH \$4.50 and \$5 assort-FEATHER COLLARETTES ment left, and they are marked to

THREE DOLLARS. Do you want one? Brondway, Tenth street.

They're imported, but WOMEN'S that doesn't prevent our CAMEL cutting prices from HAIR \$2.50 to HATS

50c AND \$1 They are hat perfection for the "bike," and chic for street wear.

200 Chairs and Rockers are placed on sale this morning in the Furniture Store, at THREE DOLLARS

Each. This is barely half their worth. Your choice of imitation mahogany and malachite finish; upholstered in Morris velvets. They offer a suggestion for Holiday Gifts. Fourth Avenue

Men's Seamless Cotton MEN'S Half Hose-well madetans and grays, HOSE 6 PAIRS FOR 50c.

They're worthy, too.

Cold has no terrors for REEFERS Boys Reefers. boys dressed in good

A second purchase of Germania Chinchilla Reefers, 60 of them, to go at FIVE DOLLARS

Well made, handsomely finished and lined with satin, their value is easily double what we offer them at. Sizes 6 to 15

Jack Tar Reefers, all wool Chinchilla, sailer collar, \$3.75; sizes, 3 to 9 years.

Toy Store-Large additions of fresh stock last night-Basement. For the Children-Tableaux, "The Story of a Happy Christmas"-Third Floor. Oriental Rugs Make fine Christmas Presents-A big stock of fine Rugs. Open evenings until Christmas.

JOHN WANAMAKER

FORMERLY A. T. STEWART & CO., BROADWAY, FOURTH AVENUE, NINTH AND TENTH STREETS.

WORK.

Hour with Her in East Side Tenements-Genuine Charity.

Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop was happy yes-Some people won't believe this because they can't conceive how one who gives her life up to treating the very poorest of poor women with cancerous complaints could be women with cancerous complaints could be happy. On Monday she was at the end of her income, and her patients were in sore need of food and fuel. "Help will come somehow from somewhere if we only have faith," she said to Miss Mahoney, her assistant, who lives with her, and was furmerly a nurse in a Boston hospital. And it did come that very day, for she received a number of remittances from people who had read about her work in Sunday's Sun. She was fairly brimming over with enthusiasm when a visitor knocked at her door in the tenement, at I Scammel street, before 9 o'clock yesterday morning. "So you want to make my rounds with me to see just what I do for my rounds with me to see just what I do for my people, do you? So you shal!. I'm going to take you as my assistant and we'll start at

once. First, we'll go to a butcher's, for I want to take some steak to two of my patients." While Mrs. Lathrop was talking she was packing a willow basket with bandages and jars of salves. This she took on her arm, and with a tender word of parting to a patient, an aged woman, whom she is taking care of in her

tiny little home, she was off. Before she had gone a block a middle-aged soman, thinly clad and in tears, stopped her and said: " Are you the one what cures people? I want to ask you to come to see me. I'm that seared about myself, for I've a terrible hurtin' and swellin' inside. I can't walk a block. I've been livin' in this neighborhood thirty years, right in the house with two of your patients, 34

been livin' in this neighborhood thirty years, right in the house with two of your patients, 34 Jackson street."

"I can't cure people," answered Mrs. Lathrop with a laugh. "I try to help those who are sick. Now, you go to the doctor right up there on Monsoe street to hight and hell see what's the trouble. He is very kind and makes visits for me free of charge, when I ask him. I'll be in to see you to-morrow morning early, but go to the doctor first."

"Poor things! They get very amusing notions about my healing powers," she continued as she turned in at it Jackson street. A rap at the first door brought a cheery "Come in!" and as Airs. Lathron entered the dark, meanly furnished little room a woman said with the most extraordinary comradery: "Thank God vou've come, dear. I was dreamin' about you all night, an' got out of my bed in the cold to bray to the good dod to send you. Of course you couldn't come out in the storm yesterday. Thank you, my legs is lovely. That last treatment is grand, sure. I rest, oh, so well at night! No! let me fix the water in the tub myself."

"Oh! how self-willed you are. Alrs. 8—" exclaimed Mrs. Lathrop indulgently. "She will never let me get the water to bathe her," turning to her assistant.

Sure enough, the old woman hobbled around

ing to her assistant.

Sure enough the old woman hobbled around and got things ready herself, and all the time the nurse was batting and bandaging her disease-exten limbs she interspersed her groans with lively conversation about the time when she was a nurse herself.

special christmas bargains;

Solid Mahogany Music Cabinets,

\$6.75.

Dainty Chairs: strong, bandsome Oak Tables for games or work: handsome look shelves: Desks in code; shring, she said, apolegetically, tryling to conceal the worn underclothing.

The going to take off my clothes an't wash the today, durlin's she said, apolegetically, tryling to conceal the worn underclothing.

The going to take off my clothes an't wash the today, durlin's she said, apolegetically, tryling to conceal the worn underclothing.

Tes, but you must have more to put on while you are cleansing these," answered Mrs. Lablerop, "for I don't want you to take cold. I'm going to get this friend who has come to see you to run out and thuy you a suit of warm flannels."

You shan't do so much for me, 'tain right, "
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T

number one.
"Must you go?" asked Mrs. Lathrop, as she
and her is upporary assistant stopped at a grocer's to order more supplies. "Why, my dear,
I haven't done half a morning's work yet. I've
only dressed four sores and visited three other only dressed four sores and visited three other people. You'll have to come again. It's design that we have a little money, and can give my people beddy comfort from and clothing. It's hard to get at the sort when the body is in an agony of pain in addition to its craving for food and warmth. But my funds are very low. If I only had a fund; I can do so little for my people, and they need so much."

The most striking thing about Mrs. Lathrop's work is that it is absolutely free from cant. She carries a cheerful, hopeful manner into overy home that she enters.

Mrs. Lathrop is in great need of money to help her in her work of alleviating this mi-ers, which is most deserving, and time SUN will be pleased to receive subscriptions for her.

TROUBLE BREWING IN CHINA.

An Uprising of the Musses May Occur in the Southern Provinces.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 17,-Advices from Canton via the Empress of India say that the new Viceroy is bitterly hated by the masses; that he muddles up official business, is firm where he should be easy, and exhibits ferocity when he should exercise discretion and tact. Large quantities of arms and ammunition are said to be pouring into the Kwangtung and Kwangtai provinces through every channel, and the Viceroy is reported to be very uneasy because he has reason to believe that secret so cieties are very active throughout southern

cicles are very active throughout southern China.

There is every prospect of the masses rising in the southern provinces in the near future. It is a step like this that will lead to the overthrow of the present Chinese dynasty.

A Tokin despatch says that Dr. Goto Shimpel, chief of the Sanitary furean of the Home Department, is reported to entertain a scheme for the gradual suppression of the optim habit in Formosa. At least 500,000 natives are addicted to the habit.

PIANOS

World Renowned, in New Artistic Styles. Also fine assortment of slightly used KNABE Grands and Uprights, fully war-

ranted, at a liberal reduction from original price. A rare opportunity to secure Plano of Standard Maker at special price. 148 Fifth Avenue, CORNER SOTH STREET.

wood.

The next call was en a child on the top floor, whose mother came down to the "angel of mercy." as she called Mrs. Lathrop, as soon as since heard of her presence in the house. The child was exidently suffering from inflammatory rheumatism, so the good doctor was sent to her, as was also a chicken to tempt her appetite. "Bon't leave the little one alone when you have to go to your work," said Mrs. Lathrop as she left the mother much encouraged and cheered, "for I will gladly come or send some one to stay with her.

A Man in an English Jail Says He is the Convict Fir-bag Schoenholz Comes Oct of Wanted for Murder in Kentucky.

London, Dec. 17.—The man for whose arrest on a charge of murder, a warrant was issued yesteriny at the flow Sirect Police Court, on the application of the American Embassy, is Edward Richard Taylor. He is at present in the Oxford [ail, where he is serving a sentence of six months, having been convicted on a some one to stay with her.

wanted for a munder in kentucky. A reward of \$400 is offered for me."

Lie will be arrested on the warrant immediately upon the expiration of his present term. No details of the murder which he says he committed can yet be obtained. The name of his alleged victim and the exact place of the commission of the crime are unknown.

In Oxford police circles little credence is given to his story, it being held that he probably thought he might escape punishment for his crime here by confessing that he had committed a more serious crime in America. On the other hand, it is not believed that the embassy officials would have applied for a warrant had they not had reason to believe that Taylor was telling the truth or evidence connecting him with the murder which he confesses.

ARREST OF AN ADVENTURESS.

She Calls Herself a Counters and Is Accused of Burglary, Panis, Dec. 17. A woman who calls herself Countess Rossi, but whose real name is not

known, has been arrested here charged with burglary in having plundered the villa of Count burglary in having plundered the villa of Count and Countess Rothe at Neudly-sur-Seine, a mile and a half from Paris, while the owners were at Monte Carlo.

The woman was born in Detroit, Mich., of French parents, the asserts that she was married to an Halian Count of the rathe of Roesi, who is now dead. She has long been known in Paris and ellowher as an adventuress.

Her paramour, round Gaillard, who professes to be her uncle and secretary, was arrested at the same time, and only only of the same time, the police laving evidence that both were implicated in the robbery.

Pauts, Dec. 17. The credit asked for by the Government to meet the expenses of the visit of the Czar and Czarina to Paris was granted by the Chamber of Deputies to day by a vote of 490 to 71. Before adopting the credit the Chamber, by a vote of 140 to 150, rejects a Socialist amendment to ado to the credit 4,000,-000 francs to be devoted to the aid of the unem-ployed.

The Prince Declines to Serve. Brutan, Dec. 17.-Prince Solms-Hohensolms Lich, who was elected President of the Prussian upper house yesterday to succeed the late Prince Stollerg-Weringerode, has declined to serve, as he has heart trouble and must avoid

No Increase of Sugar Bountles. Pants, Dec. 17.-In the Chamber of Deputies o-day Premier Meline said that he was unable

to extend any hope that a bill for the increase of the sugar bounties would pass at the present session of the Chamber, The Hamburg Strike.

strike is ended

HAMBURG, Dec. 17 .- In consequence of the listurbances here the strikers are probiblied by the police from patrolling the port. Numbers of strikers are seeking to return to work, but the employers refuse to receive them until the

BOMBAY, Dec. 17 .- The official statistics of the bubonic plague in this city show that there have been 1.551 cases and 1.094 deaths. Over 200,-000 persons have field from the city, and the flight continues daily. A White Star Steward Drowned.

Ravages of the Plague at Bombay.

QUEELISTOWS, Dec. 17.—The White Star steamer Britannic, from New York Dec. 9, has arrived here. Last evening a steward named Galt fell overboard and was drowned.

setting other fires. He testified flatly that he

had fired the Division street house, and that Zucker had hired him to do it. tended to put a store there, but the Board of Health had condemned the house and he had not it insured. He said he would tear down the plaster from the walls so that the fire could reach the next building. The insurance policy. Zucker said, would be in the name of a man named Seltzer. Schoenhelz moved some things out of the house for Zucker. Zucker sald he would leave some remnants of clothing in the house so that the insurance companies would

holz's testimov:

"He said he would use twenty gallons of benzine. That's enough to burn the whole block.' I said. He answered that he didn't care. He wanted the whole shanty to go so that the insurance companies would have to may in full or put up another. In the latter part of December of that year, 1891, when I met Zucker, I said: 'I see that you had a fire in Newark; you did not keep your word, for you said you would let me have it.' Zucker said that I could not have Jone it, and that he almost broke his neck doing the job. He linally agreed New Year's Day. So on Jan. 1, 1802, the gas meter was removed and two tubs were brought into the Division strest place. Then bourzing was put in them. Max Blum, Zucker, and I made noles in the wall between Zucker's tensment and the house next door at 200. A cotton carriagn was put in them. Max Blum, Zucker, and I made noles in the wall between Zucker stensment and the house next door at 200. A cotton carriagn was pulled through one of the holes and a piece of cloth was laid from the curtain to the benzine.

Zucker suchikled the walls and saturated cloths with benzine, throwing the clothes about the room. In one of the rooms Zucker set a box and but a candle on it. The candle had pieces of cloth about it, and the cloths were saturated with benzine. Then these neces of cloth were oneseted with others like the lifer the witness produced a piece of tape and showed the judge and jury how the connection was made, stretching the tape across the chair in which he sail.

"This connection of cloth was so arranged" continued the witness "that one light would do it all. Then there was a string field to the candle. The string led through the hole in the wall of the indivary. Zucker teld me that after I started the are I was to pull the string so that the lighted candle would fall on the saturated cloths. It would tip over, the lighted candle would, and then the fire would burst out all at once. I was to get \$25 for my end of it, and more if Zucker succeeded in collecting the insurance money."

On the hight of Jan. 4, the witness said, he went to the house and did the job. Zucker paid him the \$25.

When court adjourned Zucker, who has been at liberty under \$15,000 bail, was taken to the Tombs for the night. The trial will be continued to-day. to the other ion, and said he wanted it done on New Year's Day. So on Jan. 1, 1802, the gas

Birds.

Singing Canary, \$1.75; extra singer, \$2.00, \$2.50, and \$3.00; any extra singer but suiting can be canaced. Cares \$1.00, \$1.00, \$2.00, to \$5.00. St. Andreaders: labors, bell notes, \$5.00 and \$5.00, catipaning trainer; trained singer, \$5.00, \$10.00, and \$15.00, title sent safe everywhere.

Parrots, sell-trained tallers.

Holden's flock on tirds, 125 pp., food, care all birds, 100 and \$1.00.

42 W. HOLDEN, 140 6th av., bet. 15th and 16th sts.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE HOLIDAY GIFTS. Select before the rush, or assert